ROW IN THE POLICE BOARD.

ROOSEVELT AND PARKER WRAN-GLE OFER PROMOTIONS.

Parker Says Rossevelt's Manner Conveys the Idea that Hin Will Must Be Law-Both to Go to Albany, One to Advance, the Other to Oppose, the Contle Bill. The Police Board at its meeting yesterday,

with all four Commissioners present, discussed. for the first time in open session, the differences between Mr. Parker and his three colleagues. It was Commissioner Parker who brought up the subject. The Board was about to adjourn, as Mr. Roosevelt was anxious to get away, when Commissioner Parker announced that he had something which he wished to bring up.

"It is extremely desirable," he said, "that the policy of the Board in the matter of promon should be formulated, and that the mode we intend to proceed with should be discussed. I have always advised the scheme to advance from the lowest to the highest grade. I think we all came to that conclusion. We found the force in a much demoralized and discreditable dition. It was difficult in the Sergeants' grade to find men fit for Captains. We have gone through the grade with a fine tooth comb and it was hard to find men fit. In one or two cases we practically threw the matter up in demair. We advanced men from roundsmen to Sergeants who were unsmirched. I hailed that as furnishing material for Captains.

Now that all eligible lists are wiped out and the field is open, I think it is desirable that the field be availed of. My idea is and has been to create an eligible list which would exceed the vacancies and keep such a list on hand. The list we had fell short of the actual vacancies There were five men who were eligible who were not appointed. Two were objected to by myself and Chief Coulin, for reasons we deemed ufficient. The other three the Commissioners agreed to keep on probation.'

You say two were rejected by you and the Chief?" asked Commissioner Roosevelt, "I don't remember whom you mean." Commissioner Parker said they were Stain-

kamp and Kear. He then continued: "I think it is desirable that the Board should at once come to a conclusion touching the policy of filling vacancies. I also think it desirable that any member of the force on the eligible grade should be permitted to enter the examination. We should strain ourselves to make a large eligible list. I don't believe that the ordinary restrictions applicable to appointments apply to promotions. There ought to be no dif ficulty in creating a large eligible list. We should arrive at some concise formulation of our power regarding promotions. I suggest that the Commissioners come together and proceed to create an eligible list."

'It is highly advisable to have such a discussion," said Mr. Roosevelt, "but I think we sion," said Mr. Roosevelt, "but I think we ought to understand fully exactly what each one means by his act before we proceed to make another eligible list. For Instance, the merit work is, in my opinion, meaningless if it is the intention to hold up men and not appoint them. My own view is that when we put a man at sixty per cent, for record it would mean that we think that man entitled to promotion if he passes the written examination. If that is not the meaning or understanding of the other members of the Board, I want to know that before we have an examination. Of course if anything subsequently develops derogatory to a man the Board's duty is not to appoint him. I feel strongly that it is a positive and serious disadvantage to the force to put men on the eligible list with high merit marks, and then refuse to appoint them. In the next place, as a matter of right, I think we have the authority to select from any place on the list."

"You have modified your opinion some," said Commissioner Parker rather sarcastically.

"No," retorted Mr. Roosevelt. "I always believed we had a right to. I was doubtful, but thought we had the right. I feel less doubtful in consequence of a talk with Col. Burt of the State Civil Service Board. I feel that there ought to be the largest liberty of choice. The merit work is the important thing,"

"But we have the Captains left unappointed, besides the inspectors," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"I knew nothing about rating the Inspectors," remarked Commissioner Parker. "I was not consulted about it."

"It was done at a regular Board meeting," broke in Commissioner Andrews.

"Mr. Parker." said Commissioner Roosevelt ought to understand fully exactly what each

broke in Commissioner Andrews.
"Mr. Parker," said Commissioner Roosevelt very sternly, "you were absent from the meeting. It was one of the meetings you did not attend."

ing. It was one of the meetings you did not attend."

"I believed the acting Captains were not sufficiently tested," said Mr. Parker. "I suggested to try them longer. But for that I imagine they, with the exception of the two I objected to, would have been made Captains at once.

"I want particularly to avoid leaving men on the eligible list," said President Roosevelt. "As far as I am concerned, we should hold examinations with a view of filling vacancies. We should not give merit marks unless we agree to stand by them and appoint the men. We should not give merit marks unitil we are satisfied about the men. The force has been accused in the past of intrigue, and when men are 'held up, and held up,' and then suddenly appointed for reasons about which the outside world knows nothing, it gives rise to criticism. It is a great mistake to put a man on the eligible register and then hold him up. I do not think the proposition to have a large peragreet mistake to put a man on the eligible register and then hold him up. I do not think the proposition to have a large permanent eligible list is a wise one. There are men to whom I would give 60 per cent, for Captains and I would not give 60 per cent, for Captains and I would not give them 40 for Inspectors. I do not wish to have an examination competitive in theory and non-competitive in fact. You would work a fraud upon the people who don't understand the matter. Your idea to let all enter an examination would be a mistake. I don't recollect your objections to Acting Captain Stainkamp, Mr. Parker,"

"As to competitive or non-competitive exami-

mistage. I don't recollect your objections to Acting Captain Statinkamp, Mr. Parker."

"As to competitive or non-competitive examinations," said Commissioner Parker, "I think I first called your attention to the constitutional provision which requires examinations to be competitive. I said the competition is secured by rating for efficiency. That thing you doubted and notified me that we should probably continue to differ." Commissioner Roosevelt answered: "I don't think we should give a man a high merit mark unless we intend to appoint him. It would give a chance to get appointments by intrigue. I say this because you want to discuss the subject. Take the Inspectors' list. We have discussed that for three months. Three Commissioners thought there should be an eligible list. You did not."

"Oh, rea," replied Mr. Parker, "it was you and I who talked together, and we set dates for the examinations."

"So far as I know, Mr. Parker," answered Mr.

and I who latest to the examinations."

"So far as I know, Mr. Parker," answered Mr. Roosevelt hotly, "there was not a single Captain to whom you proposed to give a mark for

tain to whom you proposed to give a mark for Inspector."

"I had no objections to fixing the examinations and certainly could have none to an eligible list," said Mr. Parker. "I did not join marking the three men. Running over the whole force. I found only some ten men who were unsmirched for Captains. This was the melancholy fact. For that reason I wanted the Inspectors' examinations put off as far as possible."

You were here, Mr. Parker," said Commissioner Andrews, "and we all agreed that the examinations for higher grades should be held a week apart."
"You never raised any obtactions to the

a week apart?"
"You never raised any objections to the dates fixed," added Mr. Rousevelt.
"I felt that my objections would be useless," said Mr. Parker. "My idea was to let the lower grades develop men. Your idea was to fill the vacancies from the top down. Isn't that correct, Mr. Roosevelt?"
"With this modification. We appointed where we had the men fit and left vacancies where we did not," answered President Rousevelt.

where we did not," answered President Rousevell.

Mr. Parker then said: "In spite of rumors which may fly about and what the outside nuble may think, the police force does not believe the Board dishonest. There never has been the slightest political influence in the matter of appointments, whether bemocratic or Republican. You, Mr. President, have praised Democrata, and I have spoken well of Republicans more than you have. There is no political feeling in the Board. So far as honesty is concerned. "If don't think it is necessary to discuss that," interrupted Mr. Roosevelt. Commissioner Andrews said the same.

"If officers think political or pecuniary consideration with whit them places," continued Mr. Parker, "they will find out, sooner or later, their mistake. If we had attention to newspaper stacks, or any influence or outside talk, it would weaken us."

weaken us."
"My dear sir. do you think newspapers govern
me?" asked Fresident Roosevelt.
"You and I have laughed again and again
over politicians who have come here looking for
this and that, and have been thrown down, so to
speak," answered Mr. Parker. "I do think your
objection is due to your desire to avoid criticiam, and is superfluous."
Mr. Roosevelt became evidently angry, and
said:

said:

"Any man who thinks I wish to avoid criticism must be thoughtless, but when a police officer is held up and no reason is given he grows to believe there must be some pressure needed. The pressure is applied and he is appointed. He may lave been appointed without the prossure, but he or his friends don't know that, I know cases where men were held up and politicians interiered. I don't know whether the political influence procured their appointment or not. I have heard a story about a politician seeing a Commissioner to get a man procate seeing a Commissioner to get a man pro-cited. I do not know whether the man was romoted because he was a good man or because I political inducace. In consequence of the un-ortunate opinion of the Corporation Counsel. of the Board to appent men on probation, Mr.
Parker said:
"It depends upon the Commissioners to get
the idea of oringing influence to hear out of the
library.

men's heads. Some of the most reputable men in town have recommended the biggest rascals on the force."

"I must confess," interpolated Commissioner Roosevelt, "that the politicians have always recommended better men than the other people."

"You have said, Mr. President, that you were going to shed the importunities in behalf of pulcemen more and more," remarked Mr. Parker.

"I think you have more politicians coming to see you than me, ten to one," retorted Mr. Roosevelt.

see you than me, ten to one," retorted Mr. Roosevelt.
"Oh, no," said Parker, "you are an organization man. The party comes to you."
Parker and Roosevelt then got into an angry discussion over Acting Captain Stainkamp, Parker saying that he had been importuned to promote Stainkamp.

discussion over Acting Captain Stainkamp, Parker saying that he had been importuned to promote Stainkamp.

"All the information you ever gave me about Stainkamp, "said Mr. Roosevelt," was that ex-Secretary Whitney had written in his behalf. You said you did not want to promote any man whom a politician had spoken about. I investigated the matter and found that Stainkamp had handled the police at the Whitney-Paget wedding, and that the ex-Secretary had offered him money, which he refused, and Mr. Whitney wrote a letter commending him. I did not consider that this warrantee vour holding out. Then you told me there had been a great increase of orime in Stainkamp's precinet. I looked into this and found it was not so. Hereafter I shall insist, when we agree on a merit mark, we agree on something that the Board will stand by."

Mr. Roosevelt was evidently very angry by this time, and his face was flushed.

Mr. Parker, who was very pale, said with great deliberation:

"What you want and desire, Mr. President, carries great weight with me. I am sorry you don't remember more that I told you about Stainkamp. I told you something I would not mention in public. Do you remember me telling you about Stainkamp besleging the office of a friend of mine?"

"I do not," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"Don't you remember another thing I told you?"

"No."

"Well "continued Parker." when you bester.

"Don't you remember another thing I told you?"
"No."
"Well," continued Parker, "when you begin to talk about your wants and your desires, I beg that you will recollect my wants and desires have as much right as yours. Your manner conveys the impression that your wants and desires you mean to be law."
"No," retorted Mr. Roosevelt. "My manner did not convey that impression," and he appealed to Mr. Andrews to decide the question. Commissioner Andrews sided with the President. When Commissioner Parker, my manner did not say something Mr. Roosevelt interrupted him and said:
"Commissioner Parker, my manner did not convey any such impression as you said. I have striven to yield to you even more than to any of my other colleagues. Enough."
After some further talk about the powers of the Board relative to promoting policemen on probation, Commissioner Roosevelt said:
"I am delighted to have had this discussion. It will tend to clear up matters."
"I wish to have it noted." said Mr. Parker, "that I don't recognize the justice of your statement that it would not be advisable to have a standing eligible list.
"I coincide with the President," said Mr. standing eligible list.
"I coincide with the President," said Mr.

"I coincide with the President," said Mr. Andrews.

Col. Grant alse agreed with Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews that a standing eligible list would be a mistake. As Mr. Roosevelt was in a hurry to get away, the meeting adjourned.

President Roosevelt started on the IP. M. train for Boston, where he is to attend a meeting of the Harvard Overseers to-day. To-morrow Mr. Roosevelt will go to Albany in behalf of the amendments to the Bi-Partisan law, giving a majority of the Board power to make promotions and curtailing Chief Conlin's powers.

powers.

Mr. Parker said after the meeting that he was going to Albany to-morrow to oppose the bill giving Messrs. Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant power to make promotions and curtailing the Chief's powers.

. DOCK BOARD'S DEFENCE. Treasurer Einstein as to Those Illegally

Edward Einstein, Dock Commissioner and the Treasurer of the Dock Board, wrote a letter yesterday to the Mayor in explanation of the charges which Comptroller Fitch recently made against that Board as a reason for refusing to pay certain bills which had come from that

These particular bills were one from Rell Brothers for sawed spruce timber at \$21 a thousand feet and another for kalsomining and other work done by Max Gombossy. It was charged that the Dock Board had evaded the law and paid higher prices than was necessary by rejecting bids to furnish the spruce timber at \$20 a thousand and then buying it in small quantities at a time at higher prices.

Mr. Einstein admits that this is true and that the Dock Board has bought 420,000 feet of the Dock Board has bought 420,000 feet of spruce since the bids were rejected, thereby losing \$420 of the city's money; but he says the price of \$21 was a proper one to pay, because spruce went up a dollar just at the time the bids were rejected. The bids were rejected. He has suspected that the three bidders, the Yellow Pine Company, Church E. Gates & Co., and John C. Orr were acting in collusion. At any rate, Mr. Einstein says, the city has not only not lost anything, I at has really gained through this kind of caucion on the part of the Dock Board, for at the same time the Board rejected a bid for cement and then bought it of the same persons so much cleaper that there was a saving of \$460 on the cement.

Mr. Einstein says the law was not violated in

then bought it of the same persons so have cheaper that there was a saving of \$460 on the cement.

Mr. Einstein says the law was not violated in contracting the bills for lumber, and that hundreds of such bills have been paid since the law was passed twenty-five years ago. Gombossy, he says, sued for his money, got a judgment, and has since been paid. In conclusion Mr. Einstein says:

"In order to relieve the Board of Docks from future embarrassment in the case of the bids, and permit it to award the contract to one of the bidders without impropriety, the following clause has been inserted in the contract, and has just received the approval of the Cornoration:

"In case there are two or more bids at the same price, which price is the lowest price bid, the contract, if awarded, will be awarded by lot to one of the lowest bidders.

"This clause has been inserted in contract No. 531, for furnishing sawed spruce timber, which is just being advertised, and, it is hoped, will relieve the Comptroller from the necessity of making it difficult for the Department of Docks to procure its work and materials at the lowest prices by refusing to pay bills justly and legally due."

SUPT. SMITH WILL BE TRIED. The Fire Board Believes He Cheated the

City Out of Thousands. At the meeting of the Board of Fire Comnissioners yesterday, Superintendent J. Elliott Smith of the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph was suspended from duty pending trial upon charges of awarding contracts for supplies improperly and managing his department in an inefficient manner. All the Commissioners submitted reports as to their conclusions regarding the disclosures of the Smith inquiry. The report of Commissioner Sheffleid

"The laying of underground cable and other work done under the direction of Mr. Smith

work done under the direction of Mr. Smith during the seven years from 1888 to 1894 inclusive cost \$404,000. According to the expert's testimony, this should have been done for \$228,000, thus showing a loss to the city of \$236,000.

"Mr. Smith made his specifications for construction work in such a way as to make competition impossible, and by reason of the improper and indefinite manner in which such specifications were drawn, he was enabled to place in the hands of the Standard Underground Cable Company and Frederick Pearce an actual monopoly of the construction work of the Bureau, to the detriment of the city's interest."

interest.
Mr. Sheffield adds:
Mr. Sheffield adds:
Mr. Sheffield adds: Mr. Sheffield adds:
"Superintendent Smith has directed and knowingly permitted the subplying of the city's battery material for the maintenance of the bearce signalling system, a system which is ewned, by private persons, and for the use of which the public has been charged exorbitant prices, and that the workmen employed and paid by the bureau have been, with Mr. Smith's knowledge and under Mr. Smith's directions, employed in repairing and maintaining the said system."

Stay for Jared Flagg, Jr.

A stay of proceedings and a certificate of reaonable doubt were granted by Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday to Jared Flagg, Jr., who was convicted of renting a house for immoral purposes and sentenced to thirty days in the City Prison and \$500 fine. An apdays in the City Prison and \$500 fine. An appeal has been taken, and counsel argued that Flagg would have served the sentence by the time the appeal was argued unless the stay were granted. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy did not oppose. Hall was fixed at \$7.500.

Flagg was bailed by Arthur Scribner of Charles Scribner's Sons.

An Appeal to Cot, Waring for Ash Scows, Lieutenant-Commander Delehanty, Supervisor of the harbor, has asked the Pilot Commissioners to request Col. Waring to have missioners to request Col. Waring to have scows moored at the junction of the Hariem and East rivers, at the foot of Baltic street, Brocklyn, off Communipaw and Hobsen, and at the foot of Salty-sighth street, North River, for the reception of ashes from harbor craft. The owners of more than 400 tugboats and other steam vessels suggested the points where the scows should be put. The object of the scheme is to prevent the dumping of ashes in the narbor.

POLICE SPY SUBORNED

TO TESTIFY AGAINST A RAILROAD On Information that the Plaintiff Was Buying Testimony a Police Agent Was Sent Around to Be Bought Too-A Juror is Withdraws in the Civil Proceeding.

The trial of an action brought by Charles Abraham, administrator of the estate of his eight-year-old son, Harry, against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad, to recover \$5,000 damages for the loss of the boy's life, came to an untimely end in the Supreme Court yesterday, when Justice Giegerich was informed by counsel that subornation of a witness had been attempted. The complaint, drawn by Purrington & Shannon. set up that on Nov. 18, 1803, Harry Abraham was run over and that he died the following day. John M. Scribner, counsel for the com pany, put in an answer alleging that the boy was not caused by the negligence of the company. William A. Purrington, counsel the plaintiff, told Justice Glegerich yesterday that as the police had been called upon to investigate a charge that his client had at-tempted to buy witnesses, he wished to have juror withdrawn and the trial suspended. The following affidavi" was submitted to Jus-

tice Giegerich: Charles A. Flay, being duly sworn, says: am a detective officer attached to Police Head quarters in said city of New York. Mr. Gilbert, assistant superintendent of the defendant road, informed Headquarters that one Salt said that the plaintiff (Abraham) was endeavoring to suborn perjury, and asked the ald of the officer in Investigating the crime, and I was assigned upon the case. I took Mr. Salt to Assistant District Attorney Battle, who said that his evidence would need corroboration before an indictment could be found upon it. In order to get corroboration, Mr. Salt having stated that the plaintiff wished to get more witnesses, I requested Mr. Gilbert to act

"He said that he did not want to do it and asked me to do so. I intrusted the matter to Charles Jones, a private detective. Jones also employed Thomas Argue, under my instructions. These men together met Abraham. I tions. These men together met Abraham. I witnessed the meeting, but did not hear what took place. I only know what occurred by the reports made to me. I took the evidence procured by this man to Assistant District Attorney of the man to Assistant District Attorney Hattle, who said he would not like to submit the evidence to the Grand Jury unless the attorney of the company would request the District Attorney to do so in writing. When the matter was first presented to Mr. Battle be said it was customary to bring such matters in the police court. Mr. Gilbert informed me he would not do that. I only know Sait and Argue from hearsay. I have been detailed in the same precinct in which Abraham lives for a couple of years and had a bowing acquaintance with him. Up to the time of Sait's information I had heard nothing against his character. Mr. Purrington then read his own affidavit as follows:

"Plaintiff furnished me with the names of certain witnesses in the case, among them that of one Argue. William P. Lavett of my office called to see what said Argue knew of the facts and was told by Argue that he was a truck driver at the time of the accident and witnessed it, all of which more fully appears in the annexed affidavit of said Lovett. It now appears that said Argue 's statements to said Lovet were lies; that said Argue statements to said Lovet were lies; that said Argue statements to said Lovet were lies; that said Argue did not see the accident, but was a police app constiting with one Sait to entrap this plaintiff into subornation of perjury, and that in pursuance of this plot said Argue uttered said falsehoods to deponent to believe in the justice and honesty of plaintiff's case.

"Devonent is formed by the affidavit of Chas." witnessed the meeting, but did not hear what

believe in the justice and honesty of plaintiff's case.

"Deponent is formed by the affidavit of Chas, A. Flay that defendant put the case before the District Attorney for submission to the Grand Jury instead of following the usual procedure before a committing Magistrate, but that the Grand Jury have not had the matter submitted to them.

"Deponent is entirely surprised by the developments at the trial and the falsehoods of said Argue. He cannot, as he believes, try the cause justity to all concerned. The matter is one, if the charges against the plaintiff be true, to be disposed of in a criminal court, and deponent therefore asks to withdraw a juror and send the case to the general calendar."

William P. Lovett's affidavit says:

"At the request of Mr. Purrington, I called on one Argue, at 600 Eighth avenue, to ask what he knew of this case. Said Argue told deponent that he was a truck driver; that he was present at the accident; that the car was driven at a high rate of speed; that the boy was coming along the crossing; that the boy was struck by the horses, and that it was all done so quickly that he could not tell much more about it; that the driver was driving in a fancy fashion, with one hand, looking up town; that he, Argue, would never drive that way."

Mr. Purrington then renewed his motion to

way."
Mr. Purrington then renewed his motion to have a juror withdrawn, saying that on cross-examination of some of the witnesses a statement of affairs was discovered that surprised him.
"It would be impossible." Mr. Purrington said, "for the jury to hear and determine this case

"for the jury to hear and determine this case importially under the circumstances."

Mr. Scribner in opposing the motion said:
"I wish at the outset to acquit my friend Mr. Purrington of any blame in this matter. I wish to say that I do not believe he had any knowledge of the acts of his client." He added that the defendant wished to try the case on its merits and was ready to proceed. He insisted that the Court could only do one of three things, namely, to process with the trial, dismiss the case, or discontinue it. Mr. Scribner said that information of the subornation of perjury was brought to his office by a man unknown to him.

"Disliking such information," said Mr. Scribner, "I refused to even see this man, and had him taken directly to the Police i epartment, where his story was investigated, and the police have the names of three persons implicated."

After considerable discussion between coun-

After considerable discussion between counsel it was finally agreed that a juror should be withdrawn.

Justice Giegerich directed that Abraham should pay \$250 costs within thirty days. If he fails to do so the case will be dismissed.

MINER AND MISS COGHLAN SUED. Mr. Wellman's Carriage Damaged-The Actress's Furniture Bill.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman has begun a suit in the Eighth Dis trict Court, before Justice Stiner, for \$205 against Congressman Henry C. Miner, for damages done to his carriage by one of the latter's employees.

Mr. Weliman alleges in his complaint that of the night of March 20 he and his wife attended a performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and that when his brougham drove up to the door the man who had charge of the disposition of the man who had charge of the disposition of carriages for the theatre ordered the driver to drive on, while he held the door open. The door struck a post near the curb and was proken, while the body of the vehicle was scratched.

Mr. Wellman has placed the summons in the hands of City Marshall Hoylao, who is very anxious to ascertain how long Congressman Miner will remain away on his honeymoon.

Rose Coghlau, the actress, was detendant yesterday in the same court, in a suit brought by the firm of Barnutz & Biobl. furniture dealers, at 141 Seventh avenue, to recover Sil, when

A FIGHT FOR YOUNG TWEEDY.

After Trying to Get Him by Law, an Attempt Is Made to Take Him by Force, Ephraim Tweedy, the ten-year-old son of the late Col. Ephraim Tweedy, who died recently at Augusta, Ga., was the subject of a lively litigation before Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Court in Brooklyn yesterday. A year or so ago the boy was sent to Brookiyn by his father to be brought up by his aunt, Mrs. Georgiana Barber of 404 Fourth street. He could not get along of 404 Fourth street. He could not get along with his aunt, and recently he rau away from the house and put himself under the care of J. B. Wallace, a New York lawyer. Yesterday Mrs. Barber had the boy before Justice Tighe on a charge of vagrance, and the examination was adjourned for a week, the boy being meanwhile remanded to the care of Mr. Wallace. At the close of the proceedings, when the interested parties had reached the street, Fred Harber, a son of the annt, seized the boy and tried to take him off, and there was a lively struggle between him and Mr. Wallace. Young Barber was arrested, and a charge of assault entered against him.

lyn.

The Rev. Lewis E. Pease of Boston has received a call to the vacant pastorate of the Universalist Church of Our Father in Grand avenue, Brooklyn. He is 35 years old, and has been in the ministry nearly eight rears.

The Church of the Good Tidings in Quincy street, another flourishing Universalist congregation, has chosen the Rev. H. A. Yanton, a young minister of Menden, N.J., as pastor.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPPOSITION.

Stop the Leak of Quotations" Is the Van Schalck Party Way Cry.

Every year or so dissatisfaction with the mansgement crops out on the New Stock Exchange. There are a few days of rumbling and grombling, and then the kickers quiet down and vote the ticket prepared for them by the regular nominating committee of the Exchange. On one or two occasions the opposition has been tenacious enough and strong enough to put in a Governor or two not named on the regular ticket, but as a rule the regulars have had it pretty much their own way for a dozen years or

Yesterday, however, an opposition movement was organized which its promoters declared would gather momentum from now on until the election on May 11, and force candidates named

on the regular ticket into back seats.

The movement is headed by ex-Alderman Jenkins Van Schaick, a member of the institution for forty years, and reckoned by his friends to be a good all-around fighter. Mr. Van Schalck presided late in the afternoon at a meeting on the Exchange of 150 members who object most seriously to the management of the Exchange for the last two or three years. The sentiment of those present was that the man-agement has not been sufficiently vigilant in preventing the Exchange's quotations from leaking to the bucket shops, "the Morgue"—as the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange is dubbed—and smaller institutions. These leaks. it was contended, prevent the brokers of the an-cient and honorable New York Stock Exchange from getting all of the speculative and invest-ment business in stocks and bonds.

The gramblers say that these smaller concerns

The grumblers say that these smaller concerns are enabled to secure the quotations through the fold and Stock Quotation Company, which is owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Stock Exchange has a company of its own, the New York Stock Quotation Company, and part of the plan of opposition is to nominate officers and Governors who will declare war on the Gold and Stock Quotation Company and either allow it to issue the quotations half an hour later than the New York Stock Quotation Company or rule it off the Exchange altogether. Expressions to this effect were uppermost at yesterday's meeting of the 150. It was determined to make this opposition movement one that will be felt, and for that reason Chairman Van Schaick was instructed to appoint a special committee of five whose duties shall be to draw up a platform of grievances and deman Van Schalck was instructed to appoint a special committee of five whose duties shall be to draw up a platform of grievances and demands on which the fight is to be conducted. The committee appointed consists of William Morris Imbrie, who joined the Exchange in 1882; C. M. Schott, Jr., a member since 1803; John H. Griesel, who joined the Exchange in 1884, and R. B. Whittemore, a member since 1877.

It will be observed that the committee, with the exception of Mr. Taylor, is made up of old stagers, and Mr. Taylor makes up in activity and alertness what he lacks in years and experience. This committee is to submit its platform, on which opposition candidates are to be nominated, to-morrow if possible, and if not, a week from to-morrow.

The regular nominating committee met a week ago and renominated for a third term Francis L. Eames for President, George W. Ely for Secretary, and F. W. Gilley for Treasurer, Mr. Ely has been Secretary of the Exchange fifteen years.

SAID TRACTS WERE A FAILURE. The Rev. Dr. Buckley Gives and Takes Some Sharp Thrusts.

NEW HAVEN, April 7.-The Rev. Dr. Buckley, well known in religious circles throughout the country for his wit and sarcasm, gave and had to take some hard raps in to-day's proceedings of the New York East Conference. The Rev. Thomas E. Gilbert, Chairman of the Tract Committee, arose to make his report, and spoke for some time in high praise of the work of his committee. The applause that greeted his con-Conference agreed with him. He declared that Methodist tracts were valuable as a means of grace, and that they were of sufficient cheap ness to put them within the reach of the poorest church

and said: "I must beg to differ with the complimentary remarks of the last speaker. Perhaps the Tract Society may be of some use in the direction indicated, but there are things that may be said upon the other side. Why don't you get some writers who know a little something? The tracts are not at all up to the times, and the employment of a few educated literary men would be a good move. I know of not a single tract that would do anything toward bringing a person to Christ or in converting any one from infidelity of any kind. If any one can mention one that has been instrumental in this way, I challenge him to name it."

Dr. Buckley paused for a reply, but none was fortheoming. He then moved that better tracts be produced and better writers engaged.

The Rev. A. B. Sandford of New York defended the present tracts on the ground that they were constantly improving. The motion of approval passed with Dr. Buckley's amendment.

The Rev. J. Wesley Johnson made the report for the Book Concern, and the Rev. G. L. Taylor made a whack at Dr. Buckley's pritteising the Christian Advocate, edited by Dr. Buckley. He declared the paper an absolute failure. writers who know a little something? The

He declared the paper an absolute failure.

"The Christian Advocate," said the speaker,
"cannot compete with the Independent and the
Outlook and other papers of a high literary
flavor. The Advocate is absolutely unsuccessful
in what it sets about to do. It is burdened with
ecclesiasticism and is not what it should be, a
bright, clever, readable family paper. The Advocate is not taken by one-tenth of the families
it should be. My hardest duty as a paster is to
persuade my parishloners to subscribe to the
Christian Advocate. They cannot see the good.
The Advocate tries to be a literary paper and a
church paper at the same time. It is a failure
in both endeavors."

Dr. Taylor's remarks were greeted by applause. Dr. Huckley, who had made a fifteen
minutes' address praising his paper, made no
reply.

reply. DR. LANAHAN'S CHARGES. His Book on the Methodist Book Concern

Covers the Years 1868-72. BALTIMORE, April 7.- The Rev. Dr. John Lanhan's book. "The Era of Frauds in the Methodist Book Concern at New York," is out to-day The matters with which Dr. Lanahan's book deals occurred soon after his appointment to files as assistant agent in New York with the late Dr. Themas Carleton. He found evidences of mismanagement and fraud in almost all depertments, and that gigantic oil companies, officered by heads and employees of the Book Concern, with presumably Church money for capital, were in full blast. His efforts to stop all this, he declared, resulted in a ring being formed by the accused, which from defence quickly turned to offence, and Dr. Lanahan found himself nearly engulfed by trouble. The bloctor kept accurate and detailed copies ave "a fair showing," they were never alged, but were put by for use at the pres he fact that Dr. Lanahan has been writing a vindication of his course as assistant agent of the Methodist Book Concern during the years 1808-72.

BURNED IN AN EXPLOSION. Two Children Injured What Caused the

Powder to Explode! Umberto and Martha Marangelo, 14 and 16 years old respectively, were severely burned yesterday afternoon at their home, at 242 Muiberry street, by an explosion of gunpowder. The hoy, when on the street in the morning, found a can containing about half a pound of found a can containing about half a pound of powder. He took it home and laid it on the shelf over the since. While Martha, shortly atterward, was dusting the furniture and mantel, and Umberto was sitting hearing hearing her, the case was thrown on the stove. It exploded with a deafening report. The explosion huried the children to the floor, blew out one of the front windows, and rattled the dishes in the pantry. With the explosion came asheet of flame, which burned I mherto and Martha. There was no fire in the stove, and it is not known what caused the covider to explode is not known what caused the powder to explade

All Bids for Brooklyn Street Cleaning

City Works Commissioner Willis of Brooklyn has rejected all the bids received for the three years' contract for cleaning the streets and removing ashes. He finds that most of them were made without a proper understanding of the great work involved, and the new bidders must furnish proof that they have the neces-sary facilities, and also provide a bond for Quality, not quantity, of scent is the true criterion of perfumes. None are more discreetly fragrant than

Lundborg's

MIDGLEY ACQUITTED.

Fallure of the Prosecution in the American Casualty Company Case,

William E. Midgley, the former President of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore, was acquitted upodirection of Judge Newburger in the General Sessions yesterday of the charge of misapproprinting a \$21,000 check belonging to the company. Assistant District Attorney Weeks, in his opening, said he would prove that Auditor J. Carlson of the Long Island Rail-road Company paid to the company of which Midgley was President a check for \$21,000, and that this check was fraudulently transferred. The Casualty Company, which had the patronage of 253 railroads n various parts of the country, was credited with having received \$7,000,000 for insuring the railroads; yet when the Parkville disaster occurred and the Long Island Raticoad called o t for \$100,000, according to the contract, there was no money to meet the demand. The com-pany failed for \$1.700.000 on Nov. 23, 1893. Midgley and Henry B. Reccher were directors in the company and members of Beecher, Schenck & Co., who were the general managers of the

Midgley and Henry E. Receier were directors in the company and members of Beecher, Schenck & Co., who were the general managers of the company.

John R. Knapp, former bookkeeper for the Casualty Company, identified the \$21,000 cheek, which, le said, John W. Taylor of Receier, schenck & Co. had handed him with directions to draw another cheek for the same amount. The first check was drawn to the order of the American Casualty insurance and Security Company, and the other was made out to Midgley's order. A check was produced calling for \$21,000, drawn to W. E. Midgley's order. The prosecution maintained that the check had been drawn to Midgley's order has tresident of the American Steam Holler Insurance Company, and that it was so endorsed, but that the company's name was afterward erased by Midgley, knapp said on cross-esamination that he did not know whether the check was delivered to Midgley as a loan or not.

David N. Carvalho testified that the company's name had been erased from the check by acids and that he could restore it. A recess was taken, and afterward Mr. Carvalho produced the check with a faint trace of the words. "Pay to order American Steam Holler Insurance Company." The check was examined by the jurors, but further testimony about it was excluded, as the prosecution had not proved that the words were in Midgley's handwriting.

Edwin R. Lowery, head clerk for Beecher, Schenck & Co., testified that the firm had only one bank account, and that the firm who is also under indictment, next testified that he and the other members of the firm considered that the S21,000 was simply a loan. The amount was fully realized afterward. The counsel for the firm had also stated that the monosyshould be considered a loan.

After Mr. Schenck had testified, Lawyer Weilman asked the court to direct the jury to acquit, as the prosecution had failed to show fraud in the transaction. Judge Newburger granted the request, much to Mr. Weeks's apparent surprise.

MISSIONARIES EXPELLED? The Latest Irade of the Grand Turk-An

In the despatches from Constantinople which were printed yesterday it was said that the Sul-tan of Turkey had prepared an irade decree-When the speaker sat down Dr. Buckley arose ing the wholesale expulsion of all Christian missionaries from Armenia.

It was also said that the Rev. George P. Knapp of Bitlis, who had been ordered to proceed to Constantinople for trial before the consular courts there upon charges of sedition and mur-der made by Turkish officials, had been expelled from Bitlis by the local authorities, and was now at Diarbekir on his way to Iskanderum. A story reached this city resterday to the effect that Mr. Knapp had been thrown

porities. Persons in this city who are conversant with Persons in this city who are conversant with the situation in Armenia are not at all sur-prised at the reported trade against the mis-sionaries, for that has been expected for a long time, but they express doubt about Mr Knapp having been thrown into jul, unless it be, they say, that the Turkish thoyerament feels itself to be sufficiently master of the situation new to throw off its mask and act the part freely which it has been secretly performing for a long time

ing time Frederick D. Greene, who was until recently Frederick D. Greene, who was until recently a missionary in Armenia, and had known Mr. Knapp well, said yesterday he could hardly he lieve that the Turks had thrown him into jail, "The last news I got from there," he said, "was that it had been agreed between Mr Riddle, the American Charge d'Affaires, and the Turkish Government that Mr Knapp should be left in his own house until the weather moderated and travelling was cood, and that then he was to go to Constantiaople for trial."

Mr. Knapp was born at Bittis, where his father was a missionary before him, and has spent his whole life there, except about ten years, which he spent in this country acquiring a collegiate education. He graduated from Harvard in 1880, and returned to Armenia in 1890, His mother is still alive, and is the superintendent of the boys school which the Bittis mission maintains, and his sister is a teacher in the mission's girls' school. He is married and has two small children.

Mr. Spencer Trask of the Armenian Relief Committee to-day received a cablegram from Miss Clara Barton saying:

"Red Cross reports just received from our expeditions, which are meeting splendid success. No obstructions nor Turkish supervision, as has been wrough reported. Every facility offered. Welesaned everywhere. One party working between Marash Zetton, Maintia, and Harput; the other between Urfa, Dlarbekir, and Harput, Visiting towns and villages en route, giving assistance where most needed.

Directors of the Westchester Horse Show

Association Meet, William H. Catlin, R. W. Leonard, James C. Cooley, G. R. Read, and Marion Story, a quorum of directors of the Westchester Horse Show Association, met vesterday afternoon. The only business done was to call the annual meet-Ing of the stockholders for Tuesday, April 28, at 10 Wail street. Then the future policy of the association will be fixed, and a new Board of Directors will be elected. The dates and place of the next show, the sixth of the organization, will principly be attroduced. Hitherto the shows have been head in remiumethe with the shows have been head in remiumethe with the shows have been head in remiumethe with the shortly after the last event, as The Srx stated at the time, the directors of the horse show association decided to secure grounds and hald independent affairs. About half the money here asking was subscribed, but no further action has been taken. At the coming stockholders' twenting the matter will be settled one way or the other. ing of the stockholders for Tuesday, April 28,

Ensiness Troubles.

The Sheriff received yesterday an execution against Theodore M. Dougherty, merchant tailor at 174 Fifth avenue, for 28,073 in favor of Horace F. Hutchinson for money loaned in February last. The Sheriff received yesterday from Franklin

The Sheriff received pesterday from Franklin Bien as execution for \$775.003 against Robert Callaghan, manufacturer of coulon gesits at Philadelphia on an attachment obtained here on March 17 in favor of Athert Callaghan as trustee for Elizabeth's allaghan.

The Sheriff closed on yesterday the place of business of the Cressent tarneed Company at 131st street and the Boulevard on two attachments for \$415.

OFFAWA, April 7. Members of the League of American Wheelmen are to be permitted to visting, however, that the wheels leave by the

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE Consider the sensing quality of an Armenian Rug. Secure one CARPETS. LONG CREDIT, 16th Street.

TAKING NIAGARA'S WATER

SIX COMPANIES SAID TO THREATEN THE RIG CATABACT.

Each Claims the Right to an United Quantity of Water, Say the State Com-missioners, and Thus Has Become a Menace to the Grandeur of the Falls, ALBANY, April 7 .- The memorial presented to he Legislature to day by the State Commisioners of the Niagara Falls reservation enuperates these companies which claim the right o taking unlimited quantities of water from

lagara River without paying for it:
The Lockport Water and Electric Company. the Niagara County Irrigation and Water Sup-ply Company, the Lewiston Water Supply Company, the Buffalo and Niagara Power and Drainage Company, the Niagara Power and Development Company, and the Niagara, Lock-port and Ontario Power Company.

"Here are six concerns," says the memorial, which, while not yet taking water from the river, yet have legislative authority to do so. Another company, differing from those above mentioned in that it is now actually drawing water from the river, is the Niagara Falls Power Company, originally chartered by the Legisla-ture of 1886. If this company uses its full limit ture of 1886. If this company uses its full limit of 200,000 horse power, it will draw from the river about six per cent, of the entire volume of water. Another company, the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, has been recently engaged in enlarging its canal without any legislative or other authority. It began to take water from the river many years ago, before apprehensions as to the falls were entertained.

The Attorney-General has given the Niagara

entertained.

"The Attorney-General has given the Niagara Commissioners an opinion that the take of water by this company is without authority of law, and that an injunction will lie against it. This commany now comes to the Legislature to continue to take water and to increase its take to 200,000 horse power; to those or to any authorization to take water from the river the Commissioners cannot consent.

"There can be no doubt that the falls will be seriously affected by the numerous enterprises alout to utilize the waters that render the falls the magnificent spectacle that they are. The Gommissioners have learned with surprise of the introduction of a bill in the Senate to turn the charge of the reservation over 15 the State Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forestry. From the opening of the reservation down to the close of the last fiscal year the cost of maintaining it for the accommodation of about 500,000 visitors per annum, including the pay of laborers, salaries, and all other expenses, was a not annual average of \$10,383, or less than the ordinary extenses of hundreds of rich

pay of laborers, salaries, and all other expenses, was a not annual average of \$10,383, or less than the ordinary expenses of hundreds of private families.

"The Commissioners of the reservation have not allowed in a single instance political considerations to have any influence as to whom they employ, or after they are employed have they sought, directly or indirectly, to control or influence the political action of any employee; every one in this regard has been perfectly free to do as he pleased. After years of service, with no other reward than that which follows a conscientions discharge of a public duty, the Commissioners are not aware of any just criticisms of their work, nor upon the integrity or intelligence of its management."

CASHIER BARNARD'S STEALINGS. Now Revenled that He Wrecked the Clark

Estate, of Which He Was Trustee. ROME, N. Y., April 7.-The late George Barnard, who was cashier of the Fort Stanwix Bank of this city and whose suicide was followed by the bank's suspension, was also assignee of the estate of George Clark, one of the largest landowners in New York State, who failed in 1887. By an order of the court Mr. Barnard was directed to deposit the funds of the estate with the Manhattan Trust Company

the estate with the Manhattan Trust Company of New York city. The order also required him to file with the County Clerk of Otsego county every six months a sworn statement of the condition of the affairs in his charge.

The last report was made on July 30, 1895. It showed that there was on deposit with the Manhattan Trust Company, as a credit to Mr. Barnard as assignee of the Clark estate, \$40,186,76, and that there was on deposit at the Fort Stanwiz Bank \$18,918,09, or a total cash on hand of \$55,104.85, The Manhattan Trust Company now have on hand only \$3,304.94. The \$18,918,09, supposed to be in the Fort Stanwiz Bank, is actually represented by an overdrawn account of \$1,400.

actually represented by an overdrawn account of \$1.400.

Mr. Clark died soon after he made the assignment. The creditors of the Clark estate now find the estate practically entirely valueless, although Barnard last July reported it to have nearly \$60,000 cash on hand. President Utley of the defonct Fort Stanwix Hank is one of Mr. Harnard's bondsmen in the Clark estate matter. The estate of the late G. V. Seiden is also on the bond. Mr. Seiden, who died a few years ago, was a large lumber dealer in this city.

TONAWANDA RIOT CASES.

Manslaughter. BUFFALO, April 7 .- The Tonawanda murder trials came to a sudden end to-day. Capt. James Graves, for whose trial a jury was secured yesterday afternoon, withdrew his plea of guilty to the indictment of murder in the first degree, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. Irving Collins and John Oulek who were indicted with Capts. Hyde and Graves for murder in the first degree, also pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, and sentence will be passed on all four to-morrow afternoon. There are ten men under Indictment for riot, and it is understood that all will plead guilty when their cases are called.

Sixteen men were arrested for the Tonawanda boatmen's riot, which resulted in the death of Capt. Phillips and his son Charles. One of them, James Dixon, committed suicide in jadi on Oct. 17, four, Hyde, Graves, Quirk, and Collins were indicted for murder in the first degree, and the other eleven were indicted for riot. Archibaid Lough ran away after being released on bail, and is still at large. for murder in the first degree, also pleaded

FORBIDDEN INSURANCE. Agent Indicted for Placing an Old Colony

Mutual Policy Here. Selg Tynberg, an insurance broker, was arrested at his office, 137 Broadway, yesterday, and held in \$1,000 ball by Recorder Goff in the General Sessions. He was indicted on March 31 for violating section 577 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemennor to issue a policy of a foreign insurance company not registered with the State Superintendent of Insurance of this State. Beparty Superintendent Issae Vanderpoel made the complaint. He produced a policy for \$3,500 issued by the Old Colony Mutual Company of Boston to the firm of Hyams, Paulson & Co. of 594 Broadway on Feb. 14, 1895, through Tynberg. The company is a responsible one. Tynberg gave ball. for violating section 577 of the Penal Code,

Surs for Bets Lost to Mike Murray. The trial of a suit brought by Frederick W. Dietzel against James Murray, individually, and Janet Murray, as administratrix of the estate of Michael Murray, deceased, to recover \$2,800.18 lost on horse races, was begun yesterday before Justice Freedman and a jury in the Supreme

ourt.
In his complaint, drawn by Straley, Hasbrouck
Schloeder, Dietzel alleges that in 1888 Mi-hael and James Murray, under the name of
jurray & Co., conducted an establishment in
ast Fourteenth street wherein wagers, bids, East Fourteenth street wherein wagers, bids, and stakes were made to depend on the result of horse race. He further alleges that between April 1, 1883, and Jano 1, 1883, he lost \$2,800.18, which was wagered on races, and which the plantid says, Murray & Co. won.

Michael Murray died on June 13, 1895, and the artion was brought against Jinet Murray, his administratrix, and James Murray. The defectedants deay all the plaintiff's allegations.

Hudson River Navigation Opens.

Navigation was opened yesterday on the Hudson River for the season of 1896. The steamers Saratoga and City of Troy of the Troy line and the Drew and Dean Richmond of the People's line resumed their regular trips between this line resumed their regular trips between this city and Athany. The Drew and Dean Richmond have been thoroughly overhanded and rehovated and equipped with all the modern improvements for the confort of the public. The Trip line boats leave Port 46, at the foot of West 1-inth street, daily, except Saturday, at the ook P. al. The sanday steamer touches at Atlanta. e loats of the People's line leave the pler at the fact of Canal street every evening, except Sanday, at a o'clock. They make close connec-tion at Adamy with trains for all points North, Last, and West.

Broadway Cible Road Consured. A jury before Coroner Tuthill yesternias afteron consured the Metropolitan Street Hallway Company for not employing necessary precauons to prevent such accidents as the one on tions to prevent such accidents as the case on March 16, in which W. H. Galther, a salesman of Erre, Pa., fell under the street brush of a snow sweeper in Fighty-first street and columbus avenue, the grapman, James McNaughton, was, however, excepted from all blame.

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TREATMENT FOR HYDROPHOBIA. Interesting Facts from the Annual Report of the Pasteur Institute.

92 William St., New York.

Many facts that must seem curious and interesting to people not entirely familiar with the subject are to be found in the sixth annual report of the New York Pasteur Institute. For nstance, although one does not often hear of a rabid dog at large, no less than 432 patients he past year, and of these 167 had actually been bitten by rabid animals. The 265 who had been bitten by animals not rabid received some treatment—had their wounds dressed, at least -but the 167 received the hypodermic insections prepared for those bitten by rabid

As illustrating the strange ways in which this malady works, some details of the two cases where the treatment falled to cure are given. B. A. Walton, a man of 46 years, living in Byron, Ga., was bitten in the left hand and right leg by a strange dog on May 21, 1805. The wounds were deep and bled some, and were not cauterized. Fifteen days after the bites were inflicted the man applied for treatment, and after the usual course of inections for such cases (four a day), he was discharged. Nevertheless, he died of hydro-phobia twelve days later. The dog that bis phobis twelve days later. The dog that bis
this man also bit two girls, but it does not appear whether they died or not.

The other case that resulted in death came
from Jackson, Ga. His name was Charles
Andrews, and he was a boy of five years. His
wound, which was in the cheek, was attended
to by a local physician, and then, on the fifth
day after the biting, he began the Pasteur
treatment. In addition to the ordinary injections, this patient received also, because of the
gravity of the wounds, a quantity of serum
from a dog which had been immunized twice
in an intense manner against hydrophobis.
However, he died twenty-two days after the
treatment ended. It is said that the dog that
bit this boy was killed very soon after the attack. It is certain that it had hydrophobia,
however, because it had been bitten three
weeks before by a strange dog that also bis
several other dogs and cows, all of which died of
the dread disease.

The other patients treated have had no symptoms of the disease since leaving the institute.
It is a curious fact that of all the patients applying at the institute but one had been efficiently cauterized.

Of those who applied at the institute, 271

plying at the institute but one had been efficiently cauterized.

Of those who applied at the institute, 271 came from New York State, and 137 of them were free. Of those treated for hydrophobia, 45 came from New York, and of those 27 were free and 7 pail something, the rest paying a fair fee. Patients were treated who came from Oklahoma, Texas, Canada, and the West Indies. Outside of the State of New York the States furnishing the highest number of patients were New Jersey, with 18, West Virginia, with 16, and Pennsylvania and Delawars, with 13 each.

THIEF AT THE PENCERS' CLUB. The Contestants in the Tournament Lose

Watches or Money. The junior fencing tournament begun at the Fencers' Club on Friday evening concluded on Saturday night. The contestants took off their coats and waistcoats as usual that night in the fressing room, which opens off the room. Those who wore watches left them in

their waistcoat pockets.

About 10:30 o'clock a flash-light photograph of the fencing room was taken, the central figures in the photograph being two of the contestants en garde. Everybody in the room. including the women who were present, was interested in the photograph, possibly from the desire to see his, or her, face in it when the plate was developed. It is generally believed by members of the club that the time taken up

by members of the club that the time taken up in photographing the fencing room was the particular time taken by a sneak thief to visit the dressing room.

When the contestants went in to dress, one after another discovered that he had been robbed of a watch or some money. G. T. Kirby of 158 West Forty-fifth street, of the Columbia team; Herbert Barddington Wilcox of Summit. N. J., of the Yale team; Dr. J. Herbert Cialborne of 30 West Thirty-sixth street, of the Fencers' Club, and H. O. Preu, of the New York Turn Verein each lost a gold watch, and James W. Gerard, Jr., of the Fencers' Club lost \$25.

The robbery was reported to Police Headquarters and to the West Thirtieth street station. Detective Kelly of the Central Office and Detective MeVea of the West Thirtieth street station were detailed on the case. No employee of the club is suspected. Three hundred dollars reward and no questions asked is offered for the return of the property or pawn tickets.

pawn tickets BAD FIRE IN YONKERS.

Fourteen Hulldings Burned and \$60,000 Worth of Damage Done. A fire which started in the sub-cellar of James McLaughlin's saloon, 35 North Breadway, Yonkers, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, de-

stroyed fourteen buildings and did damage to the amount of \$60,000. There is no great sadness in the town, however, for the flames wiped ont a long row of two-story frame shantles that had long been an eyesore. They extended from 0 to 25, inclusive, on North Broadway, and the Nepperhan Creek ran under them. The fire, which was fanned by the draft sweeping through the river tunnel, spread rapidly, and when the firemen arrived the whole row was ablaze. The first floors of all the buildings were occupied as stores or saloons and the unper story as residences. Mary Lewth, who lived in 31, was overcome by smoke, and she was carried out unconstants by the firemen. The insurance amounts to hearty \$15,000. The greatest losses were sustained by Timm & Co., hardware dealers, \$8,000; tideon it. Peck, furnisher, \$8,000; J. W. Hannizan, shoes, \$7,000, and Henry Gensler, coulder, \$5,000. Nepperhan Creek ran under them. The fire,

Capt. Baldwin Recovers the Pistol Re Lost at Bull Ran.

Capt. C. F. Baldwin, a clerk in the City Auditor's office in Brooklyn, served in the war of the rebellion with the Fighting Fourteenth

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE Many are surprised to find such beauty at manufacturing prices.